

## NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

### Mammalia, Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae, *Lampronycteris brachyotis* (Dobson, 1879): First record in Acre, Brazil

Rodrigo Marciente \* and Armando M. Calouro

*Universidade Federal do Acre, Centro de Ciências Biológicas e da Natureza.  
Campus Universitário, BR 364, km 04. CEP 69.915-900. Rio Branco, AC, Brazil.*

\* Corresponding author. E-mail: marciente@gmail.com

*Lampronycteris* Sanborn, 1949 is a monotypic genus whose single species is *Lampronycteris brachyotis* (Dobson, 1879). Initially described as *Schizostoma brachyote* Dobson, 1879, based on a specimen collected in Cayene, French Guyana (Medellín et al. 1985), *L. brachyotis* has also been cited as *Glyphonycteris brachyotis* Andersen, 1906, *Micronycteris* (*Lampronycteris*) *platyceps* Sanborn, 1949, and *Micronycteris* (*Glyphonycteris*) *brachyotis* Sanborn, 1949. In reviewing Sanborn's types, Goodwin and Greenhall (1961) considered *M. platyceps* as a junior synonym of *M. brachyotis*. *Lampronycteris* was until recently recognized as a subgenus of *Micronycteris* (e.g., Simmons 1996), as proposed by Sanborn (1949). Simmons and Voss (1998), however, considered *Lampronycteris* and other three subgenera (*Glyphonycteris*, *Neonycteris*, and *Trinycteris*) as valid genera based on data later published in Wetterer et al. (2000).

*Lampronycteris brachyotis* (Figure 1) is easily identified by the yellowish-orange to reddish fur on the throat and upper chest, and by pointed ears, which lacks a cutaneous connective band and have a concave upper outer rim. The third metacarpal is longer than the fourth, which is longer than the fifth. The calcar is shorter than the foot. The dental formula is 2/2, 1/1, 2/3, 3/3 x 2 = 32; upper inner incisor less than the height of upper canines, upper outer incisor visible in the tooth-row; and trifid lower incisors (Sanborn 1949; Goodwin and Greenhall 1961; Medellín et al. 1985; Simmons and Voss 1998; Gardner 2007).

Characterized by omnivore habits, *L. brachyotis* includes insects, fruits, nectar, and pollen in its

diet, and shows preference for forest habitats 3-12 m height (Bonacorso 1979). The distribution of the species ranges from Oaxaca, Mexico (Medellín et al. 1985), to southeastern of Brazil (Taddei and Pedro 1996), including the Orinoco and Amazon Basins (Goodwin and Greenhall 1961). A recent record from Yapacaní, Bolivia, was reported by Acosta and Aguanta (2005). In Brazil, *L. brachyotis* has been reported in the states of Amazonas (Sampaio et al. 2003), Pará (Bernard 2001), Piauí and Tocantins (Reis et al. 2007), Bahia (Faria et al. 2006), Espírito Santo (Peracchi and Albuquerque 1985; 1993), and São Paulo (Taddei and Pedro 1996).



**Figure 1.** Female of *Lampronycteris brachyotis* from Fazenda Experimental Catuaba, Senador Guiomard, Acre, Brazil.

On February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008; January 31<sup>st</sup>, and February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009, three females (CQUFAC-00162, CQUFAC-00285, and CQUFAC-00286) were collected in open moist forest dominated by bamboo in *Fazenda Experimental Catuaba*

( $10^{\circ}04'19''$  S,  $67^{\circ}37'22''$  W), municipality of Senador Guiomard, 25 km from Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil. These specimens were captured in a mist-net (7 m x 2.5 m) set at ground level inside a forest fragment of 2,111 ha, surrounded by pastures. They were all prepared as fluid-preserved (70 % alcohol) specimens and were deposited in *Coleção de Quirópteros da Universidade Federal do Acre*, which is stored in the *Coleção Zoológica de Mamíferos* (CZM/UFAC).

Specimens were identified to genus level based on the taxonomic keys in Linares (1987) and on the diagnoses in Goodwin and Greenhall (1961), Simmons and Voss (1998), and Gardner (2007). To determine species identification, a set of external and cranial measurements were taken with a caliper following Taddei and Pedro (1996) (forearm, digits, condylobasal length, maxillary and mandibular tooth-rows, breadth across canines, and mandibular length) and Simmons and Voss (1998) (total length, tail length, hind foot length, ear length, tibia length, greatest length of skull, condyloincisive length, condylocanine length, breadth across molars, post-orbital breadth, zygomatic breadth, breadth of braincase, and mastoid breadth). Calcar length was taken

from the ventral point of junction with the tibia to the most distal point. Measurements obtained for specimens from *Fazenda Experimental Catuaba* are in accordance with those presented by other authors (Tables 1 and 2), including those compiled by Medellín et al. (1985). Absence of previous records of *L. brachyotis* in Acre may be due to the scarcity of bat inventories in this state. In southwestern Amazonia, an area of approximately 180,000 km<sup>2</sup> has been classified as bamboo-dominated forest, which represents the largest neotropical bamboo-dominated forest area. The two most common bamboo species in this area, *Guadua sarcocarpa* Londoño and P.M. Peterson and *Guadua weberbaueri* Pilger, are endemic to northern and western Amazonia. They are arborescent and climber, and grow to over 20-60 meters height when adjacent trees are available for support (Nelson 1994; Griscom et al. 2007). Until recently, there has been no known work with bats in this particular region. This first report of *L. brachyotis* suggests that increasing capture efforts in this area could lead to more bat species reports and contribute to our knowledge of this interesting group of mammals. With this new record, the state of Acre has now 59 species of bats (Peracchi 1986; Taddei et al. 1990; Nogueira et al. 1999).

**Table 1.** External measurements\* of *Lampronycteris brachyotis* from *Fazenda Experimental Catuaba*, Senador Guiomard, Acre, Brazil, and from additional localities in the neotropical region.

|                   | Present specimens** | Guanapo,<br>Trinidad <sup>1</sup> | São Paulo,<br>Brazil <sup>2</sup> | Yapacaní,<br>Bolivia <sup>3</sup> |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Weight            | 11 - 14             | --                                | --                                | 12.5                              |
| Total length      | 59.3 - 62.1         | --                                | --                                | 64.5                              |
| Tail length       | 8.5 - 9.5           | --                                | --                                | 10                                |
| Hind foot length  | 9.8 - 10.5          | 11.4 - 12.0                       | --                                | 12                                |
| Calcar length     | 10.7 - 11.9         | 8.6 - 10.8                        | 8.6 - 12.0                        |                                   |
| Ear length        | 8.6 - 10.8          | --                                | --                                | --                                |
| Tibia length      | 16.7 - 17.5         | 17.4 - 18.5                       | 18.6 - 19.7                       | 18.2                              |
| Forearm length    | 40.4 - 40.7         | 38.9 - 41.1                       | 41.8 - 43.6                       | 42.1                              |
| Third metacarpal  | 38.5 - 40.1         | 37.0 - 38.9                       | 39.1 - 41.7                       | --                                |
| First falange     | 14.2 - 14.7         | 12.9 - 14.1                       | 13.8 - 15.2                       | --                                |
| Second falange    | 18.2 - 18.6         | 16.1 - 17.6                       | 17.2 - 18.8                       | --                                |
| Third falange     | 7.4 - 9.4           | 9.1 - 9.5                         | 8.1 - 9.3                         | --                                |
| Fourth metacarpal | 36.7 - 40.1         | 35.9 - 37.9                       | 37.6 - 40.2                       | --                                |
| First falange     | 9.6 - 10.3          | 9.5 - 9.9                         | 10.4 - 11.1                       | --                                |
| Second falange    | 11.2 - 12.5         | 10.3 - 10.9                       | 11.0 - 11.6                       | --                                |
| Fifth metacarpal  | 36.3 - 39.0         | 35.1 - 36.8                       | 37.4 - 39.9                       | --                                |
| First falange     | 10.6 - 10.9         | 9.1 - 11.3                        | 11.2 - 12.1                       | --                                |
| Second falange    | 8.5 - 12.1          | 9.6 - 10.4                        | 10.4 - 11.5                       | --                                |

\* Except for weight, shown in grams, all measurements are in millimeters.

\*\* Measurements of three adult females; <sup>1</sup>Sanborn (1949); <sup>2</sup>Taddei and Pedro (1996); <sup>3</sup>Acosta and Aguanta (2005).

**Table 2.** Cranial measurements\* of *Lampronycteris brachyotis* from Fazenda Experimental Catuaba, Senador Guiomard, Acre, Brazil, and from additional localities in the neotropical region.

|                                | Present specimens** | Guanapo,<br>Trinidad <sup>1</sup> | São Paulo,<br>Brazil <sup>2</sup> | Yapacaní,<br>Bolivia <sup>3</sup> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Greatest length of skull       | 20.67               | 21.2 - 21.6                       | 21.8 - 22.3                       | 21.6                              |
| Condylloincisive length        | 18.74               | --                                | --                                | --                                |
| Condylocanine length           | 18.04               | --                                | 18.8 - 19.4                       | --                                |
| Condylbasal length             | 18.17               | --                                | 19.4 - 20.2                       | 19.62                             |
| Length of maxillary tooth-row  | 7.89                | 8.0 - 8.2                         | 8.2 - 8.5                         | 8.78                              |
| Breadth across molars          | 6.9                 | 6.6 - 6.8                         | 7.0 - 7.4                         | 7.32                              |
| Breadth across canines         | 3.63                | 3.8 - 4.0                         | 3.8 - 4.2                         | 3.6                               |
| Post-orbital breadth           | 4.84                | 4.9 - 5.2                         | 4.9 - 5.2                         | --                                |
| Zygomatic breadth              | 10                  | 10.3 - 10.6                       | 10.6 - 11.0                       | 10.98                             |
| Breadth of brain case          | 8.72                | 8.7 - 8.8                         | 8.6 - 8.8                         | --                                |
| Mastoid breadth                | 8.61                | 9.4 - 9.6                         | 9.3 - 9.9                         | --                                |
| Mandibular length              | 13.65               | --                                | 13.8 - 14.2                       | --                                |
| Length of mandibular tooth-row | 9.08                | --                                | 8.8 - 9.0                         | 8.64                              |

\* All values are in millimeters.

\*\* Measurements of one skull; <sup>1</sup>Sanborn (1949); <sup>2</sup>Taddei and Pedro (1996); <sup>3</sup>Acosta and Aguanta (2005).

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